



Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on libration and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART;

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies; especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIEND

and the public in general, that he has

taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,

called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,

late in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.

He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give

the greatest satisfaction to every person, as

no exertions on his part shall be wanted to

keep up the high character which this Ta-

vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-

on: and assures them that he will always

have an assortment of the best liquors and

good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good

accommodations at the above house, on rea-

sonable terms.

Boards are taken by the day, week,

month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on

the continent are regularly taken and filed at

the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and

are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve

clock in the evening, at a short notice,

from one to twenty.

November 15.

Charitable Marine Society

Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth days

Drawing, 2754

Former gain, 16803

Total gain, 17,557

The seventeenth days drawing takes place

this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first

drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

A few Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents,

for sale by

Robert Gray.

February 6.

TO LET,

A THAT eligible stand for business lately

occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the

corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, STILL'S of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE, SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK, either for Ships or Buildings, done in the most manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brs-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES handsonly ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any term or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M. Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King Street;

Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak

of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions,

of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular

work. We announce this edition, because the

alterations and additions are so considerable,

that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here

selected, and the judicious reflections which

accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail

to make the best impressions, and to produce

the best effects, on all who read them with at-

tention. The present edition of this excel-

lent publication, which has been long known

and commended, is enlarged by the addition

of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly

one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edition

of this valuable work. The improve-

ments made in it, will appear from the author's

advertisement. We can only add to this ac-

count of the present useful volume, our hope

that it will be extensively circulated among

our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,

for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved

form, we find the facts unquestionable and

highly interesting—the style correct and neat

—and the general tendency of the work such

as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-

cially to young readers, who love entertain-

ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable

collection, has anticipated the commendation

we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-

cation of more than seventy remarkable cha-

acters, many striking examples are exhibited

which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man

contribute to arrest the careless and wander-

ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and

to convince or discountenance those who have

been unhappily led to oppose the highest

truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-

Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-

Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 23.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Live-pool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners' Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Whit-

San, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negat, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and o-

thers in a genteel manner, at the WHITE

HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate,

seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to

Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself

his attention to the wishes and convenience

of his customers will ensure him a portion of

public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every

description will be furnished for stock.

anward 10.

2aw

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres

situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia

on the main road leading from Richmond to

Lancaster court house, five miles from the

latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the

Rappahannock. The improvements are, a

good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house,

corn house, a large barn and store house, all

new, and a handsome apple orchard of about

300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the a-

bove land is well timbered with oak, chesnut

and hickory. The terms will be made known

by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexan-

dria, or to the subscriber adjoining this

place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17)

law

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Law-

rence to James Russell, deceased, to secure

the payment of a certain sum of money due

to Joseph Riddle, will be exposed to sale

for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY

the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on

the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of

Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40

feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—

The said Lot is subject to the annual ground

rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good

Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brafhears,

Executors of James Russell, deceased.

February 9.

cots

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city:—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

Macall Medford.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 20.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Quincy's Speech continued.]

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) asked if I intended to represent this house as the dupe of the executive. Certainly I drew no conclusion of that kind. But, sir, with respect to this house, I confess I know not how to express my opinion. To my mind, it is a political non-descript. It acts, and reasons, and votes, and performs all the operations of an animated being, and yet, judging from my own perceptions, I cannot refrain from concluding that all great political questions are settled somewhere else other than on this floor. [The Speaker remarked, that it was wholly improper to make reflections on the house.] If the Speaker means that I have not a right to state facts, and leave the people to make reflections upon them, I must appeal from his decision. [The Speaker said that it was not within the rules of parliamentary proceeding to permit a gentleman on the floor to accuse the house of improper motives.] I am saying nothing about motives. In reply to a gentleman who asks how I intended to represent the house, I am only about to describe what I know concerning it, and to shew how I arrived at the conclusion, that great political questions were settled somewhere else, other than on this floor. The fact to which I allude happened on the day when the enforcing embargo law passed. On that day before the house was called into a committee of the whole upon the bill, I was informed that it had been resolved somewhere, I know not where, nor by whom, that the house should be called into committee of the whole immediately upon that bill—that it was to be passed in one day through all the remaining stages; that the bill was then actually engrossed, or engrossing, and that after it was so passed a bill was to be proposed and passed for calling an extraordinary session of Congress in May next. This was stated to me, previous to going into committee of the whole on the enforcing embargo bill, as the course settled. Well, what happened? Why, agreeably to the information I had received we were immediately called into a committee of the whole, on that bill. We did pass it, through all the remaining stages, at one session, notwithstanding the multitude of its provisions, the greatness of the principle and consequences it involved. So far my previous information proved correct. It will also be recollected, that in the course of the nocturnal session on that bill, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) did state it as his intention, to bring forward a bill for a meeting of Congress in May, and accordingly, the next day he introduced the motion, which was the foundation of the present bill. Thus again, my previous information was proved by the event accurate. The minuteness of this prophecy, and the precision of its fulfilment, satisfies my mind of the correctness of the opinion before stated, that although we debate great questions on this floor, that they are sometimes, at least, settled somewhere else. A circumstance strongly corroborative of this opinion is a fact, which happened in the debate on the motion for the committee of enquiry, which preceded this bill. The idea of a session in May, was strongly opposed by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. D. R. Williams). In reply to whom, my colleague (Mr. Bacon) expressed his surprise at his opposition, and said expressly "that he had given some votes, in the understanding that there was to be an extra session in May; that, if there was not, all he could say, for one, was, that he was taken in." [Mr. Bacon said, that he meant only to be understood as having given such votes, from his own impression that there would be an extra session, and not intending to express any previous agreement.] If such were the intention of my colleague, I do not wish to avail myself of the peculiarity of the expression. At the time of his uttering it, I did consider it as a strong corroborative circumstance of the fact, that all the proceedings concerning the enforcing embargo law, and the new session had been

arranged somewhere else, previous to their being brought into debate on this floor. Indeed, how is it possible for any man to believe otherwise, when he considers, and not only the previous information received which could hardly have been so minutely fulfilled, unless such previous agreement subsisted, and also, when he considers the rapid and unexampled manner, in which it was prest through all its stages, notwithstanding all the violence of the opposition, and the solid arguments urged against its principles. While I am on this topic, I cannot refrain from observing on a remark made by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. D. R. Williams). He said, the minority had no right to complain of the manner in which the enforcing embargo law was passed, inasmuch as that they had suffered it to go through the committee of the whole, without a single observation.—In reply, I must declare, that I do complain, that our privileges were abused and violated. I do maintain that it is a right, which belongs to every single member of this House to have a fair and suitable opportunity of debating every question of great national importance; that unless he has previous notice that it is the intention of the majority to deviate from the usual course of business, he has a right to choose that stage of the bill, in which he conceives his objections to it can be most forcibly urged. Upon the question of engrossment, or upon that of the final passage, he has a right to have a fair opportunity to be heard. For at these stages the great principles of the bill can be the most advantageously discussed. Now we had not such an opportunity upon either the engrossment or final passage of the enforcing embargo law. In this instance, I do not hesitate to say, that the rights of the members of this house and through them the rights of this people were grossly violated. Who could have possibly imagined that a bill of the length and importance of the enforcing embargo law, considering also the state of feeling manifested in some parts of the country in relation to that subject, could have been permitted to go from a committee of the whole, through its final passage at one sitting? Upon that law I was extremely anxious to have expressed my sentiments. I had taken occasion when the resolution for the raising of fifty thousand volunteers was under debate, to state a constitutional objection to the previous supplementary embargo laws, to which I could find, in my mind no answer. I had hoped some gentlemen would have condescended to reply to that objection, but no notice had been taken, except by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) who only asserted that similar powers to those, to which I had objected, had been exercised under preceding administrations. [Mr. Eppes inquired whether Mr. Quincy was in order to discuss a bill which was already passed, under a question like that now before the house. The Speaker decided that he was. Mr. Eppes appealed from the decision. Mr. D. R. Williams wished that the gentleman from Massachusetts might be permitted to go on—"and said he) if there is not talent enough in the house to refute his arguments, in the name of God, let us stand convicted." Mr. Eppes withdrew his appeal. Mr. Gardener asked whether it was consistent with the rules of the house that when the Speaker had decided a question of order and an appeal had been made from his decision, on the application of any gentleman, the member appealing had a right to withdraw his appeal? The Speaker said that according to usual parliamentary proceedings it was correct.]

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Jer. Morrow from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill for the disposal of certain lands in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, and reported by the commissioners as antedated and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the present session.

The blanks being filled up, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. It was immediately taken up by the house.

The bill as agreed to was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill "concerning associations for the security of navigation."

Considerable conversation took place on this bill.

Some amendments being proposed and

adopted the committee rose and reported a bill with amendments.

It was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill authorising the accounting officers of the treasury to give credit to certain collectors of drawbacks paid by them to owners of fishing vessels. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dana laid upon the table a resolution to admit within the bar, judicial officers and gentlemen who have been members of either house of Congress.

The house then adjourned.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

"*Passion and Madness*,"—The speech of Mr. Quincy unveiling what he deemed the dark and delusive policy of the administration, was entirely political and in no degree personal. It was severe but not abusive. The torrent of personal abuse with which it is attempted to overwhelm him was contrary to every principle of parliamentary decorum. Even after he had replied, in a manner at once spirited and conciliatory, and expressly disclaimed all personal allusions, except those which had been provoked in a manner so wanton that they could not be avoided, Mr. J. G. Jackson, one of the "royal cousins," instead of reciprocating the magnanimity of his opponent, burst forth in a still more furious *Philippic*—*Philippic*, did we say—we beg pardon of all the Muses and all the Graces, for applying a term so classical to the effusions of the rude and rustic orator from the western caverns of the Appalachian Mountains. Under the circumstances which we have mentioned, did the said Mr. Jackson talk as follows; and let any decent man of his party read what he said, reflect upon it, and then go to supper with what appetite he can.

Mr. J. G. JACKSON said he rose to notice some observations made by the gentleman from Massachusetts to-day, which were calculated to do away the highly reprehensible remarks he had made on yesterday. Yet notwithstanding the avowed object, he had indulged himself in further animadversions, and added to that feeling which had been so unjustly excited. The gentleman commenced by asking whether the ground he occupied was solid, whether it would bear the scrutinizing eye of reflection—And what was his ground, sir? It was this, that the house had acted under a deception, regarding the motives of administration in recommending the embargo. Sir, I answer, that the ground is not solid; it is a quagmire in which every plunge he makes sinks him still deeper, until he is swallowed up in ignominy. Exciting no compassion for his fate, and yet he complains of the severity of the style with which his remarks were treated. Sir, it was proper that so infamous a charge, coming from a quarter like that, where submission to every thing, and resistance to nothing is characteristic, should be repelled in the way it was—it was too gross a censure, too flagitious a libel to pass with impunity, notwithstanding it was uttered in this sanctuary, whose security the gentleman has carefully availed himself of, and which he interposes as a shield to his dastardly attacks. We were imposed upon, he alleges, touching the motives of administration, and were instrumental in deceiving the people; and yet tools and sycophants that we are, he will not rest until he drags us before the nation, and exposes us to its vengeance. When to all this abuse it is added, that we are caught in the toils of a narrow policy which we persist in from mere shame—that we wanted to frighten Mr. Rose—cast ourselves into the arms of Bonaparte, join the coalition against England. When such accusations are made here, and gentlemen feel wounded at the unjust imputations, I ask, sir, ought they not to inflict a little wholesome chastisement on the author, by casting the foul charges back in the teeth of him who made them? If any gentleman thinks it no insult to be accused of political imposture, avowing ostensible motives inconsistent with the real ones, I am proud to differ from him. I have this morning endeavored to shew that the charges were false, and whether I have succeeded or not, I am willing to leave to others—I heartily join in the appeal to their decision. But the gentleman says, the "bearing" of his argument was not noticed by any one except his colleague. The answer of his honorable colleague was confined exclusively to the tendency of such revolutionizing, heart-burning appeals to the people, having for their object hostile opposition to the laws enacted by this government. Thus, sir, by this confession his motives are exposed to the world, for that was the "bearing" which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) so eloquently noticed. The gentle-

man talked of "Billingsgate"—and, sir, if it does not consist in abusing the president of the U. S. under the privilege of this house, accusing him of duplicity, political perfidy & falsehood, in what does it consist? The gentleman himself indulged in a "house slang," derogatory to the dignity of the house, for the executive of this nation is such, is entitled to respect, and it is scandalous here, covered by the canopy of the constitution, to assail his reputation, accuse, condemn, and execute it in one breath. The gentleman says he shrinks not from comparison with any one. Sir, most certainly he can lose nothing on comparison with any man; notwithstanding he would gain much by comparing him with a gentleman. He has made attacks on the executive and this house which I have endeavored to prove were unfounded. A formal, deliberate, preconcerted speech of two hours length was made by the member predicted solely on the basis that this house had deceived themselves, and had deceived the people, and were attempting still further to practise deception. Can the reputation of a man who does these things in times like this, in times of great and accumulating peril, be injured by any that can be added to what himself has said? I think not. The member says, the sting of his remark is truth, his that that wounds, and because it he feels pity for us. Sir, I do not even feel pity for him, I feel contempt—contempt and nothing more—his remarks have no sting, sir—they cannot wound—the shafts of his malice are blunt—they do not penetrate—they fall harmless in the face of those against whom they are pointed—they are steeped in falsehood—they are no sting, there is no truth in them.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.

Arrived British brig George Peck, Little, 20 days from St. Kitts. Left American vessels there. Flour 27 dollars per barrel. On Friday evening in sight of the light house, spoke a ship, from Charleston for N. York.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Swedish sloop Robert, capt. Henry B. days from St. Bartholemews, has arrived in the Delaware. Capt. Henry has favoured us with West India Gazettes of a late date, from one of which we copy the following:

BARBADOES

Bridge-Town, Dec. 24.—While we have been looking with solicitude to the blockade of Martinique, as collateral with other measures meditated upon it with regret we see, either "from the superior good fortune of the enemy, or by a fatality attending the efforts of our navy" the object almost frustrated. The fact in few words is—Considerable succours have been thrown into Martinique!!! and this too, notwithstanding we have been long apprized that the enemy was expecting the arrival with others of the very vessel which has now eluded our vigilance and given him a supply of 2200 barrels of provisions, and a reinforcement of 200 troops. But we shall tell more in detail as we have heard it.

The Amphitrite French frigate sailed from Cherbourg on the 13th Nov. in company with the Juno and Venus (two other frigates) all with troops and provisions. On the 3d Dec. in lat. 22, the Amphitrite having previously separated from her consort, fell in with the ships Lord Cranston and Lydia, of and from Liverpool, bound to St. Kitts and St. Croix. The Lydia was immediately captured and the Lord Cranston after a short but spirited resistance soon afterwards surrendered. The Amphitrite having also taken a Portuguese schooner from Lisbon bound to Liverpool, which she burnt, put her crew with those of the two British vessels (amounting in all to 150 persons including three ladies passengers of the Lord Cranston) on board an American brig bound to Baltimore: and having also burnt the Lydia, kept the Lord Cranston in company, with the positive instructions to the officers given in charge of her to avoid by every possible means a separation; and in the event of doing so by subsequent orders or from unavoidable accident to proceed without delay to Martinique; but any danger appearing on her arrival off that island, he was then to endeavor to get into Guadeloupe, and failing there to proceed to St. Domingo; observing, at whatever port he arrived, immediately to put this valuable prize under the special care of the provisional governor of the place. These precautions have, however been unavailing—the Lord Cranston parted by accident in a squall, on the night of the 17th inst. and on the 20th proceeding according to instructions to Martinique, fell in off Trinity with part of our blockading squadron, and was, we are happy to state, re-captured by the Pompee and the Fawn, and sent in here, where she arrived on Thursday.

The facility with which it is possible to elude our navy adds to that which, already too much cause to express our contemplation the uninterrupted which he daily, as it were, into his islands, without there being either a want of disposition of our blockading a too great negligence in carrying out one or other of a peculiarly favoring Providence alone attribute the misfortune of arrivals at Martinique, when we have been expected, but of their being respected, but of their being thus has it been with the Amphitrite) which Guadeloupe, and there as Martinique, landed both of these. Informant on of this French cartel from Guadeloupe, stating that the Pointe-a-Petre, having on board provisions, a large supply of 200 troops.

It evidently seems, too, that we have before known thrown into those islands, a great at hand, if not already. St. Christopher sloop of war, having the packet to under convoy 1-11 m on the 1st. With a small squadron of Montserrat, the headmost sailing several times while, however, she exchanged both pursuing their course; intent to gain his party, that the St. Christopher unequal contest with so many—the vessels (four in number) with the one engaged appeared to be frigates, although the exactness of the night it is not ascertained. It is here, that this frigate and the other are the convoy frigate which are understood to be others at Martinique; and states them to have since arrived. Nor are these, according to gain confidence by their freedom only succors that the end looking for, to rescue him from pretended subjugation. What Gantheume with 12 sail frigates, are actually at sea, course circuitously and cautiously. Be it as it may have been some late invited here, which hester from this anchorage. Sir A. came, in the Neptune, left on Sunday, preceded the ex- the Ulysses, ordered to s on a destination not originating we understand that it intention to concentrate his Martinique, to meet the ex- and reach his port. We encounter with confidence, to fear but in the too great numbers of the enemy; even- atage of which he has on- and the anxious sought ba- ports, however, diminish t number of the enemy's ex- and even reduce it to one t few frigates and brigs.

The Committee appointed for the relief of the prisoners, on MONDAY next, during the hours of the purpose of distribution and in need. Donations for the use of the prisoners, received of those named to furnish them, either to James Harris, clerk, Aaron Hewes, James M'Guire, Wm. Rhodes, Thomas Shreeve, John Janney, January 21.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE The Office of the Alexandria [Price 25 Cents] THE HONEST PO In a Series of Numbers, President of the United States a publication under January 10.

December 27.

The facility with which the enemy continues to elude our navy adds still increased regret to that which, already, we have had but too much cause to express. We cannot contemplate the uninterrupted success with which he daily, as it were, throws succors into his islands, without a conviction of there being either a want of judgment in the disposition of our blockading squadron, or a too great negligence in carrying it into effect. To one or other of these causes, or to a peculiarly favoring Providence, we can alone attribute the uninterrupted success of arrivals at Martinique and Guadalupe, when we have been previously apprized, not merely of their being previously expected, but of their actual approach. Thus has it been with the Juno (consort with the Amphitrite) which has slipped into Guadalupe, and there as the other did at Martinique, landed both troops and provisions. Information of this is derived from Dominico, where, on Thursday last, a French cartel from Guadalupe gave the intelligence; stating that the Juno was safe in Pointe-Petre, having on board 900 bbls. of provisions, a large supply of ammunition, and 200 troops.

It is evidently seen, too, that other succors and supplies besides the above, and what we have before known to have been thrown into those islands, are now actually near at hand. If not already arrived. The St. Christopher sloop of war, capt. Halliday, having the packet lately from hence under convoy fell in on the night of the 19th inst. with a small squadron to windward of Montserrat, the headmost of which after halting several times without receiving an answer, she exchanged broadsides with, both pursuing their course; the enemy more intent to gain his party, than achieve a victory; and the St. Christopher, avoiding the unequal contest with so superior an adversary—the vessels (four in number) in company with the one engaged en passant also appeared to be frigates, although from the darkness of the night it could not be distinctly ascertained. It is however imagined here, that this frigate and companions de-voiance are the convoy from Cherbungh, which are understood to be expected among others at Martinique; and a loose report states them to have since arrived.

Nor are these, according to reports which gain confidence by their frequent repetition, the only succors that the enemy is anxiously looking for, to rescue him from present apprehended subjugation. We now have it that Gantheime with 12 sail of the line and 7 frigates, are actually at sea, bending their course circuitously and cautiously towards Martinique. Be it as it may, there certainly have been some late accounts transmitted here, which hastened the admiral from this anchorage. Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the Neptune, left Carlisle Bay early on Sunday, preceded the evening before by the Ulysses, ordered to sea unexpectedly on a destination not originally intended; and we understand that it is the admiral's intention to concentrate his whole force off Martinique, to meet the enemy before he shall reach his port. We look to such a encounter with confidence, having nothing to fear but in the too great superiority of numbers of the enemy; even with the advantage of which he has once already evaded the anxious sought battle. Other reports, however, diminish the strength and number of the enemy's expected squadron, and even reduce it to one three decker, and a few frigates and brigs.

While we have to the blockading squadron with oaths of regret and prior good fortune attending the subject almost frantically—Consistent thrown into the sea, notwithstanding that the arrival with others is now eluded and him a supply of and a reinforcement we shall tell this heard it—each frigate sailed with Nov. in company (two other provisions. On the Amphitrite having her consort, Cranston and Cool, bound to St. Lucia was immediately Cranston after 3300 alterations having been made from Lis-which she burnt, the two British 150 persons in- of the Lord American brig having also burnt Cranston in com-structions to the her to avoid by uration; and in sequent orders ent to proceed ; but any dan- off that island, get into Guada- proceed to St. whatever port he t this valuable of the provi- These pre-unavailing:—y accident in 17th inst. and ing to instruct- off Trinity with iron, and was, tured by the sent in here, lay.

Alexandria Daily Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Superfine flour 6 dollars 12 1-2 cents.

The committee to whom was referred the Resolutions for raising the embargo, reported a bill on Saturday, naming the fourth of March as the day, and non-intercourse between France and Great Britain and this country. It was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Rice Jones, Esq. a member of the house of Representatives of the Indiana territory, was deliberately murdered in the streets of Kaskaskias, on the 7th of December, by Dr. James Dunlap. 500 dollars is offered for the apprehending of Dunlap.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Nov. 29, received at New-York.

"On the 26th instant an American schr. arrived here, said to be from New York, loaded with 400 bbls. turpentine and 41 bales cotton; she brought one of the owners out, who I understand is a Mr. Marshall, a Scotch gentleman; but as she is without papers, the captain of the Princess frigate seized her yesterday, and she will probably be condemned as a Droite of Admiralty. I understand the American consul has taken cognizance of this breach of the laws on his country, and that the American minister has been made acquainted with the fact—I think the schooner's name is the Jane. Be so good as to publish in the newspapers for the information of gentlemen who are disposed to evade the measures government has resorted to, that all such vessels will be seized, and that they are liable to be condemned."

Captain Little, who arrived here yesterday in 20 days from St. Kitts, informs, that intelligence was received there previous to his sailing, that the British expedition had raised the siege of Martinique, and were going to winter at Barbadoes." New-York paper.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Antigua, dated the 1st of January, 1809, which states, that five French frigates had recently arrived at Martinique, and two at Guadalupe, from France, full of troops and provisions. New-York paper Jan. 9.

A New Alternative.

Mr D. R. Williams, in one of his late speeches, observed that he would lay his head upon the block, and suffer it to be cut off, sooner than his country should yield to the British orders. In a still later speech, he said that he would bury every person in the country before he would submit. With all Mr. W.'s patriotism, we fear he would prefer the latter to the former. His idea of burying all his countrymen, and being left alone to resist the outrages of Britain, reminds us of the man who wished that all the rest of the world were dead, that he might keep tavern without a competitor.

Freemans Journal.

The editor of the *El Misisipi*, a Spanish paper, printed at New Orleans, makes the following observations on Bonadaptes constitution for Spain.

"We do not think it worth while to publish the new constitution of Spain, because it appears too ridiculous to hear scoundrels talking about equity, usurpers about justice, tyrants about clemency, and liars about truth. The commencement is sufficient to disgust any one—"Joseph Napoleon by the grace of God, king of Spain and the Indies." Of what God? Say rather by the frauds, robberies and crimes of his brother—by the weakness of Charles—by the credulity of Ferdinand, and the vile parasites that surrounded and betrayed him, or by the ridiculous coronation of the officious Bishop of Burgos.

"We shall publish in lieu of this constitution an account of the glorious battles which the patriots of Spain have fought and won; and should they continue to be successful (which we ardently desire) this celebrated constitution may be returned to the "pigeon hole" from which it was probably taken, whilst regenerated Spain, with the religion and the laws of her ancestors will again take her high rank among the independent nations of the world covered with fame and glory."

Major CARTWRIGHT speaking of "the contest of the government," (as Mr. Jefferson quaintly terms it) between the people of Spain and the murderer of the Duke D' Enghien, and the swindler of Ferdinand 7th says—"While warring only with brother despots, the Corsican seems the very enchanter of romance. He smites the pompous machinery of his foe, it is shivered to fragments, and he marches onward, as tho'

none had opposed him. But the moment he meets armed freedom, he is constrained to halt, his enchantments fail, and victory, under whose guidance he had been the scourge of tyrants, now waves the banner of liberty in hostility, his legions are given to the edge of the sword, or to captivity, and himself to shame and anguish of soul; those very legions which had mowed down as stubble the regular defenders of despotic thrones, become themselves stubble to embattled patriots."

Extract from an able and spirited pamphlet on the present state of our affairs, called "Cursory Sketches." It abounds with lucid remarks and plain truth, couched in vigorous language. It is calculated to arouse that fervent and patriotic spirit, so necessary to deter our administration from their headlong and ruinous schemes. The rulers of a free people have always been obliged to accommodate themselves to the general voice—So be it:

"IN addition to the testimony exhibited, let me ask my fellow citizens, to what other motive than love of France are we to ascribe the presidential conduct towards Spain? a nation the first in Europe, who took us by the hand in our contest for independence, always a kind neighbor, until reduced to French vassalage; and what is infinitely more important, exhibiting on the great theatre of the world, the most affecting spectacle that ever was presented to mortal view, and claiming by the most noble, and to freemen the most endearing ties, the assistance of the human race, to uphold her in her mighty battle. Where was ever oppression so severe? Where was ever perfidy so perfidious? Where were ever the rights of God and man so insolently, so cruelly invaded? And where, let me ask, (with pride I ask it) did ever the oppressed exhibit, under such demand for vengeance, like beneficence to the vanquished?"

"On so interesting an event to the cause of freedom, it is natural to suppose that the chief of a nation of freemen would have taken pleasure in testifying by every proper evidence, his solicitude for the success of twelve millions of men, fighting for every thing dear to humanity; and that the restoration of commercial intercourse with oppressed Spain, could not fail to present itself to his mind, with all the force it so justly derives from kindred feelings and true policy. This presumption is fortified by the recollection of his readiness to involve his own country in war during Washington's administration, lest the murderers of Louis XVI. his wife and family, with all the good and virtuous of that ill fated country, should be arrested in their cannibal career. But alas! the gallant maltreated Spaniard has dared to lift his sabre against his imperial and royal majesty!"

"He shuts his ears to the revival of commercial intercourse, lest our surplus provisions might be wafted to the ill supplied camps of the enemies of France; he shuts his eyes to the tragical scenes of the French soldiery, throughout their peaceful deluded country; and he becomes indignant, when oppression having reached its achme, the oppressed, with one heart and one hand, turn upon the rude despoiler. Why? Because hated Britain prospers in proportion as Europe regains her pristine independence."

"Noble Spain! glorious Spaniards!—purpled is thy soil by the innocent blood of its own children; that of the proud conqueror, brought low, flows only in open battle. The instant your victorious bands return the sword to its scabbard, clemency presides; and the wounds inflicted by your heroes in self defence are closed with balm and honey. Go on mighty nation, continue to be as merciful as you are brave; the honorable and virtuous of the human race will take a deep interest in the vicissitudes of your fortune; while their prayers will be offered with fervor and humility to the Almighty Ruler of the universe to pour upon you the continual dew of his blessings."

It is not meant that Spain was the first to acknowledge our independence; but she and Portugal preceded France in doing some very kind acts.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TO OLENIA.

OENIA! With thy lover seek,
Some fragrant shade where woodbines weep,
And half-blown roses, blushing deep,
Droop as with love;
Then let me on thy bosom lie,
And let thy soft and azure eye,
Inhal the fragrance of thy sigh,
And melt in love:
Entwine me in thy flaxen hair,
And let in thrilling transport's there,
Tell thee of the joys so dear
To those that love,—

Whilst in their arms enamour'd lying,
With extatic pleasures dying,
In thine ear impassion'd sighing,
Tales of love;
Thus entranc'd in mutual bliss,
Dear Olenia! vow me this,
Vow, and seal it with a kiss,
Eternal love.

ASTOLPHO.

H O P E.

From the Oratorio of the Captivity.
The wretch condemn'd with life to part,
Still, still, on hope relies;
And ev'ry pang that rends the heart,
Bids expectation rise.

Hope, like the glimm'ring taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way;
And still, as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray.

DIED yesterday morning, ELIZABETH JANNEY, consort of John Janney, merchant of this town. The friends and acquaintance of the family are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late dwelling in St. Asaph street.

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUS. TRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscribers at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel. February 13. dt22d

For Alexandria, Georgetown & City of Washington,

The Schooner
CAROLINE,
John Hand, jun. master;
A constant trader—All persons having goods to ship, will please leave a list of the packages, with their contents and value, with the master on board at Morris's wharf (2d above the drawbridge) that a general permit may be taken, as nothing can afterwards be taken on board.
Philad'phia, Feb 7—(13) eo3t

A. NEWTON,
King-street, opposite Patton and Butchers, has just received and for sale.

A quantity first quality Clover Seed.
February 13. d5t

TO BE LET,
A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.
Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 13. eo

C. BENNETT,
King-street, next door to Mr. Gordon's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.
February 7. dlw2aw2w

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.
February 6. eo&de

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber has to rent a handsome and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, Cellars, and back Yard, pleasantly situated on King-street, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the diagonal pump.—the terms will be moderate to a good tenant.

Andrew Scholfield.
2d mo. 11th. law3t
N B. Possession may be had immediately.

I will Rent out my Fishery,
about 4 miles below Alexandria, for the approaching season.

There has been lately erected Rooms and convenient buildings for carrying on the said Fishery upon an extensive scale.

For particulars enquire at the dwelling-house on the premises.

C. W. Vallengen.
Feb. 11. lawt*

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

The Committee of Council.

It appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
January 21.

Committee of Council.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.
January 19.

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:
1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caeneau, Wally, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee

3-12 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

6 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Clerry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, string Lines, &c. &c.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,
A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Pottery Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw Stawlw & law1stM

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of New York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes.
21,985 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expense.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald McKintie,

complainants,

vs.

In Chancery

William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company,

defendants.

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

A Schoolmaster Wanted,

VONE who can come well recommended to the Falls Church neighborhood, Fairfax by Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly, with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation.

Feb. 7. edlw Stawlw & law1stM

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,

vs.

In Chancery

The defendant Tristram Butler

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson,

complainant,

vs.

In Chancery

Theophilus Harris & Joseph

Marle,

defendants.

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough,

complainants,

vs.

In Chancery.

Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliffe,

defendants.

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith,

complainant,

vs.

In Chancery

Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased, and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith, Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased.

defendants.

The said defendants, Hannah Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Eliza Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, complainant,

vs.

In Chancery

William Hamby, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch,

defendants.

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants William Hamby and Richard Veitch do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.

In Chancery.

Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins,

defendants.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m

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